# Indiana's Response to Intervention Academy

### School-wide Positive Behavior Support with Cultural Competence

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## Components to Consider

- Leadership
- Evidence-based core curriculum, instruction, & interventions/extensions
- Assessment and progress monitoring system
- Data-based decision making
- Cultural responsivity
- Family, community & school partnerships

# Integrated System for Academic and Behavioral Supports

### <u>Tier 3</u>:

Few Students

Increased Frequency

Longer Duration

#### **Tier 2**:

Small Group

### Tier I:

- All Students
- Preventative,
   Proactive

Services across tiers are fluid and data-driven

District/Community Team
Building Core Team

Support

Building Core Team

Targeted, Supplemental
Supports

Intense,

Individualized

Core Curriculum, Instruction, and Learning
Environment

Grade Level Teams
Building Core Team
School Improvement Team

# Preview: Connecting My Presentation to Indiana's Vision of RTI

- Year ONE SWPBS Primary Prevention Training would be considered part of your core curriculum
- Year ONE four day training supports ALL students and is preventative and proactive
- Year TWO Training supports Tier 2 and 3 interventions
- ALL six core components are a part of effective implementation of the SWPBS framework



### Thank you for being on time!

## **Opening Activity:**

Think about your school rules.

Write one of the rules on a half sheet.

Post your half sheet on the stickee-wall.

Then return to your seat and watch for the "hand signal" to begin our session.



# School-Wide Positive Behavior Support

with Cultural Competence

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### An Overview

Developed by the Indiana State Improvement Grant (IN-SIG) Team supported by the USDOE/OSEP/IDOE Center for Exceptional Learners 2009

### **Today's Objectives**

- Understand concepts of SWPBS and the essential components that provide behavioral support to all students
- Understand how SWPBS can help address disproportionality in suspensions and expulsions
- Examine the importance of culturally responsive behavioral and academic support for all students
- Examine research to share with school staff

# **SWPBS** Training Expectations

Be a PRO

Prepared
Respectful
Open to Learning

SWPBS Training Expectations	During Training Sessions
Prepared	Complete pre-session work
Respectful	Silence cell phones Attend to the speaker Respond to the regrouping cue If necessary, leave the room quietly
Open to Learning	Ask questions Participate in discussions Record insights to share with group 9

### Do any of these sound familiar?

"Brandon, you skipped 2 school days, so we're going to suspend you for 2 more."

"Tonya, I'm taking your book away because you obviously aren't ready to learn."

"You want my attention?! I'll show you attention. Let's take a walk down to the office and have a little chat with the Principal."

"No homework again? That's it; go to ISS and get it done."

"So Tony, what you are saying is, you were tardy in Math because you weren't in your seat with your book open, but in English, you were counted on time as long as your foot was in the door?"

We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.

Albert Einstein

### What is SWPBS...

- A system or framework
- Proactive strategies for defining, teaching and supporting appropriate student behaviors
- Continuum of support for ALL students
- Research-validated practices linking teaching and learning

# SWPBS <u>with</u> Cultural Competence

- SWPBS is a framework that builds upon what you are already doing well
- SWPBS with Cultural Competency helps create a school climate:
  - That is conscious of working across cultures, age, race, gender, socio-economic background
  - > That bridges the disconnect between expectations of family, neighborhood, and school
  - > Where diversity of the school community is not only recognized, but heard and valued
  - SWPBS <u>with</u> Cultural Competence reflects:
    - > The staff
    - > The students
    - > The students' families
    - > The community

### THE WHY

### RESEARCH READING ACTIVITY

"Safety Without Suspensions" (Russ Skiba and Jeffrey Sprague, 2008)

Read the article and highlight 2-3 statements.

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## First Turn/Last Turn Triads

- First person/First Turn: Share one of your statements—but do not comment on it
- Group members comment in roundrobin order about the statement with no cross-talk
- First person/Last Turn: Share your thinking about the statement you chose
- Repeat the pattern

### Why SWPBS...

- Exclusion and punishment are ineffective at producing long-term reduction in problem behavior (Costenbader & Markson, 1998)
- Some forms of punishment may actually be rewarding and maintain problem behaviors.
   (Gresham 1991; March & Horner 2002)

### Problems with Typical Strategies

- Punishing problem behaviors (without a proactive support system) is associated with increases in aggression, vandalism, truancy, and dropping out.
  - (Mayer, 1995)
  - (Mayer & Sulzar-Azaroff, 1991)
  - (Skiba & Peterson, 1999)
  - (March & Horner, 2002)

### Why SWPBS...

#### Time

- More instructional time for students and teachers
- Less teacher and administrative time spent on office referrals

### How much time????

George Sugai (pbis.org) relates the story of one high school with 880 students that reported over 5,100 office discipline referrals in one academic year. Two out of every three students in this school have received at least one office discipline referral.

# Add up the days

5,100 referrals = avg. 15 min/referral =

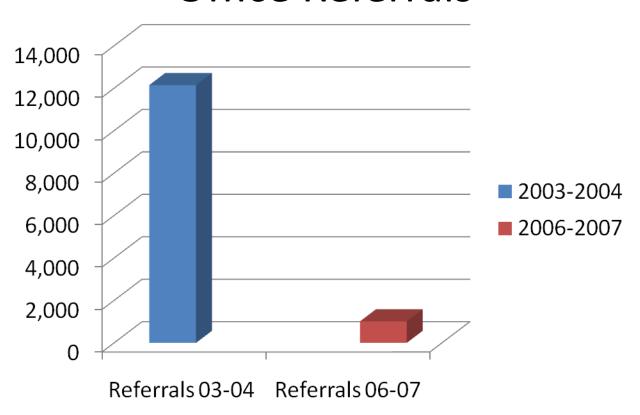
76,500 min

1,275 hrs

159 days(@ 8 hrs)

### Krueger Middle School

# Michigan City, IN Office Referrals



# **ODR Instructional Benefit**

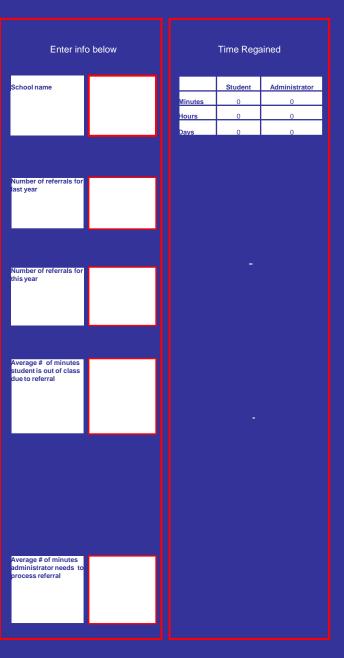
```
2004-2005 18632005-2006 1019
```

= 844

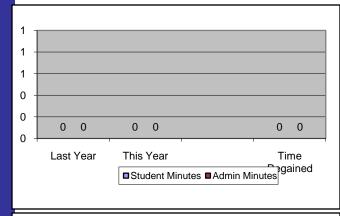
45% improvement

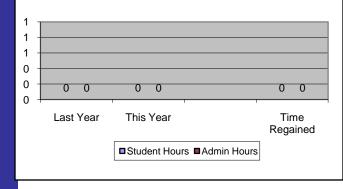
- = 37,980 min. @ 45 min/referral
- = 633 hrs
- = 105 days Instruction time

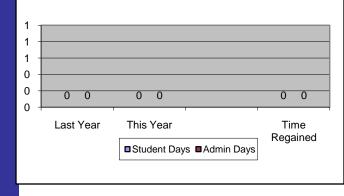
#### COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET











# Challenging Behaviors Increase When...

- Instruction is ineffective and leads to student failure
- There is a failure to individualize instruction and accommodate for individual differences
- Management practices are inconsistent and punitive
- Opportunities to learn and practice pro-social interpersonal and self-management skills are few
- Rules and expectations regarding appropriate behavior are unclear

(Colvin et. al., 1993; Mayer 1995)

# Desirable Behaviors Increase When...

- Teaching and learning environments are regular, predictable, and positive
- Instruction matches individual needs and styles
- Adults and peers provide positive models
- School practices promote personalization
- Positive reinforcement is frequent
- Success is defined in terms of academic and social development

# Integrated System for Academic and Behavioral Supports

Cultural
Responsiveness
/Family &
Community
involvement
throughout

Tier 3:

- Few Students
- Increased Frequency Intense,
- Longer Duration

Services across tiers are fluid and data-driven

District/Community Team
Building Core Team

**Building Core Team** 

#### Tier 2:

- At-Risk Students
- Small Group

#### Tier I:

- All Students
- Preventative,Proactive

<u>Targeted, Supplemental</u>
<u>Support</u>

Individualized

Support

Grade Level Teams
Building Core Team
School Improvement Team

Core Curriculum, Instruction, and Learning

Environment

### Why SWPBS...

### The Link-Behavior/Academics

- The academic and behavior link is clear: Good instruction is one of our best behavior management tools, and preventive behavior management is one of our best instructional support strategies.
- (National Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports, Center on Behavioral Education and Research, University of Connecticut, 2006)

### Why SWPBS...

The Link-Academic/Behavior

 Improvements in student behavior and school climate are related to improvements in academic outcomes.

(Fleming et al., 2005; Kellam et al., 1998; McIntosh et al., 2006; Nelson et al., 2006; Nelson et al., 1996; Wentzel, 1993.)

### Who participates in SWPBS...

- All students
- All school personnel
- Families
- Communities

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# Six Components of SWPBS

- Select and define expectations and routines that are observable, acknowledgeable, and teachable (OAT)
- Teach behaviors and routines directly in all settings
- Actively monitor behavior; move, interact, scan (MIS)
- 4) Acknowledge appropriate behavior Predictable/Intermittent/Long-term
- 5) Review data to make decisions
- 6) Correct behavioral errorsPre-correction/Boosters/De-escalation/FBA

### **Expectation Examples**

The 3 Be's

Be respectful
Be responsible
Be ready to learn

### **HIGH 5'S**

Be respectful
Be there, be ready
Be a problem-solver
Follow directions
Hand & feet to self

# SOAR

# Safe Organized Accountable Respectful

#### **Four For Life**

Are you ready for life?

- Be Safe
- Be Responsible
- Be Respectful
- Be on Time

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	SAFE	ORGANIZED	ACCOUNTABLE	RESPECTFUL
Cafeteria	*walk *sit while eating *in own space	*get supplies *eat first, visit last *clean-up when done	*only take what you need	*be kind and friendly *say please and thank you
Hallway	*walk on the right *face front *in own space	*carry materials appropriately	*Keep locker space clean	*use a Level One voice
Playground				
Dismissal				
Restroom				

+ If many students are making the same mistake, consider changing system....not the students

+ Start by teaching, monitoring & rewarding...before increasing punishment

### Teaching Academics & Behaviors

Define—simply

Model

Practice —in the setting

Monitor & Acknowledge--continuously

Adjust—using data

Learning & teaching environments must be redesigned to increase the likelihood of behavioral & academic success

### Redesigning

=Equals=

# Turning It Around

With

School-wide Positive Behavior Support!

## Take Home: Connecting SWPBS with Cultural Competence to Indiana's Vision of RTI

- Leadership
- Evidence-based core curriculum, instruction, & interventions/extensions
- Assessment and progress monitoring system
- Data-based decision making
- Cultural responsivity
- Family, community & school partnerships

### References

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